COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Before Judge Sutperland.

The principal part of the session of this Court yesterday was spent in the trial of an indictment

against John O'Halloran, charging him with causing the death of John Johnson on the 21st of last

July. It appeared from the evidence adduced by the prosecution that on the day in question the

deceased and the prisoner were in a liquor saloon,

corner of Baxter and Worth streets, and that

on asked O'Halloran to treat him, which he

corner of Baxter and Worth streets, and that Johnson asked O'Halloran to treat him, which he refused to do, saying that he (Johnson), who was a great controversialst, had asid some otter things about the Pope and Pather Brike; that the accused told him to go and sit down on the bench, giving him a push at the same time. Johnson shorily after moaned, and, though the proprietor of the saloon and the prisoner applied water to his head and fanned him, he shed within haf an hour. O'Halloran delivered himself up to the police. Mr. William F. Kintzing, who was assigned by Recorder Hackett last month to defend the prisoner, brought out the lact by the doctor, who made a post-mortem examination of the body of Johnson on the following day, that he must have been a very intemperate man; that death was caused by compression of the brain, and that violent emotion, produced by excitement, might have been sufficient to have produced the clotted condition of the brain which he discovered. The counsel presented several questions of ia who his shonor, among which was the point that under the indictment the jury could convict of a simple assault and battery. After considerable discussion this was the verdict rendered by the jury.

Judge Sutherland, in passing sentence, said that he was bound to punish with severity crimes of violence; but this was case where the jury might well have renaered a verdict o assault and battery. His shonor sentenced O'Hailoran to the Peutentiary for four months.

Forgery.

George Stevens pleaded guilty to forgery in the

third degree, the allegation being that on the 27th

of October he forged a check upon the Murray Hill

bank for \$38. There was another indictment for a similar offence. He was sent to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Grand Larcentes,

George Smith, who on the 30th of October stole

lothing valued at \$65, the property of Alexander

A similar plea was accepted from Thomas Gar-

vey, who was indicted for stealing a gold watch

Daniel McEvoy pleaded guilty to attempting to

William H. Gilman worth \$30.

Nicoll, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand lar

# THE COURTS.

Important Question of International Law.

A CUSTOM HOUSE SUIT.

Trials in the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions.

#### COURT OF ARBITRATION

William Vernam, of Newburg, a brewer, was charged by one of his employes; named Robinson, before Commissioner Osboru, with naving affixed fraudulent stamps to barrels of peer. The case was adjourned twice in consequence of the non-attendance of the party who had made the charge. The Commissioner ordered the defendant to be discharged. Counsel for defendant said that the accusation had been preferred through malicious motives.

in the case of Howe & Hummel ex-Judge Emott proceeded yesterday to take testimony in accordnee with the order of the Supreme Court, General Term. A. Oakey Hall appeared for the respondents and District Attorney Paelps in opposition. The proceedings were very brief, the only witness examined being Charles S. spencer, who stated, in relation to the allegation of a conviction against Mr. Howe, that the wife of the late John A. Kennedy after his death gave him a paper, but he would not give a legal opinion as to whether it was a record of conviction or not. Mr. John L. Rill was called to give evidence on the same point, but he stated that whatever papers those were, were in the possession of his partner, who as sick. Various papers were submitted in evidence. The examination was adjourned to next Priday.

#### INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Angelo di Giacomo alias Ciccanelli was to have been examined yesterday before Commissioner Kenneth G. White, on a charge of having been concerned in acts of murder and brigandage near Maples, but the matter went over till Thursday Naples, but the matter went over till Thursday next by consent of counsel on both sides. In the conduct of this case counsel or deiendant, Mr. Francis C. Bowen, proposes to raise a point which, it successin, must result in hisetting the whole prosecution. The point is this:—The alleged offence was committed in 1867, and no treaty for the surrender of ingitives from justice was entered into between the United States and its yautil the following year, 1868. The treaty is not supposed to have any retrospective effect; and, this Leing so, the prisoner cannot be said to have columited any offence within the period covered by the treaty.

### A PATENI LEATHER SUIT.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge inthantel Supman, the case of Joseph Mauvins vs. Chester A. Arthur, Collector of this port, was yesterday brought on for trial. The action was instituted by the plaint of for the purpose of recovering from the desendant the sum of \$.00, being covering from the desendant the sum of \$.00, being the amount of an excess of duty paid by the plaintin on a quantity of imported patent or enamelies leather. The Collector claimed that under the act of 1861-62 he was entitled to lay a duty of thirty-five per cent, less ten per cent, according to the act of 1872. The plaintin's case was that, under the first section of the act of 1872, the learner was hable to a duty only of twenty per cent ad valorem, the section in question reference of all skins, dressed or finished, of all kinds not berein otherwise provided for." By direction of the Court these was a verdict for the defendant.

### COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Important Decision in a Salary Claim Case. Be'ore Judge Fancher.

Juage Fancher, the newly appointed Judge of the Court of Arbitration, gave yesterday his first decision in a case. It was an action for salary under contract though with no render of service His exposition of the law controlling cases of this nature, as shown in this written opinion on the case, will be found interesting.

Mr. George A. Garoner casing.

Mr. George A. Garoner casins to recover against the Lafin & Kand Power Company a balance of salary from August 10, 1872, to May 1, 1873. The claim is founded on alleged contract. It is not founded on a quantum meratic nor any actual services rendered during the time for which the claim is made. The claimant himself as erts that his services were recused and because of such remain he actually rendered no services during the time abovemen lorded though as tendered his services to one or more officers of the company. The contoo one or more officers of the company. The contract, when began on the 1st of May, 171, was at an end on the 1st of May, 1872. It was not competent for the parties to marke, by parol, a contract for a longer time. The statute prescribes that "every agreement that by its evens is not to be performed within one year rom the making thereof is youd unless such agreement or some note or memorandum thereof, be in writing and subscribed by the party to be charged therewith, or his lawful agent."—(2. R. S., 187, 2802, 1802

Written paper (exainit A). That is an agreement between two companies and not between the parties to this arbitration. Nor is the subsequent paper (exhibit D) a contract in writing. It is not signed by any one and when presented to Mr. Rand, President of the powder company, he declined to sign it and wrote a pencil memorandum on the back striniying his objection to the paper, it would violate well settled rules to hold that any agreement in writing netween the parties as to the salary claimed has been made. There should be an award in laver of the powder company. Now i, the undersigned, Arbitrator of the salad Chamber of Commerce, having heard the allegations and proofs of the respective parties, and decided the matters in controversy between the parties so suomitted, do make this award in writing and decide, determine and award that the sald George A. Gardner is not entitled to recover of said Lafin & Rand Powder Company any sum whatever for or on account of the said claim or alleged salary; and that no contract existed between the parties during the period aforesaid by which the said Gardner was entitled to claim for asiary for said time or any part thereof.

#### BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Application for an Injunction.

Before Judge Lawrence.

An application was made yesterday on behalf of Devlin & Co., clothiers, corner of Broadway and Warren and Broadway and Grand streets, to recarrying on similar business at the corner of Broadway and Twelith street under the same firm name. Mr. John E. Devin instated that the origi nail Devlin & Co. had carried on their business in this city for twenty years, and that the last named firm was trading on their reputation. For the other firm it was contended that, Mr. Devlin being at the bead of it, they had a perfect right to use his name, though it was not contended that he had any partners. The Court took the papers, re-serving its decision.

Mme. Lucca's Divorce Suit.

This case still lingers in the courts. Application was made yesterday on behall of Baron von mony. After listening to quite an extended arrument in the matter, including the question as to who should be appointed commissioner, Judge Lawrence took the papers.

Listman vs. Bland; Crump vs. Kennard.—
demorandums tor counsel.
Ho lowav vs. Stevens.—Order granted as settled.
Pendleton vs. Cooke.—Upon payment of costs of
notion the plaintiff may serve his complaint; motion the plaintif may serve his complaint; memorandum.

Micunel vs. Nenrboss; Raymond vs. the Mayor et al.—Motions granted.

Green vs. Lee; Woodruff vs. Buckman.—Motions denied with \$10 costs.

Glidillan vs. Mead.—Motion granted and cause placed on short calendar for 12th instant.

Schappert vs. Sulzer.—Modion denied with costs; memorandum.

Kyckman vs. Rvckman; Hubbard vs. Clews; Inguanzo vs. Brood; Gil'ss vs. Downey; Elacat vs. Cohn; Stevens vs. Kirkland.—Memorandums.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

James McAllister is charged with obtaining some \$20,000 worth of real estate, a carriage and

horses and several hundred dollars in money from

Charles Coulter through false representation. He

was brought into Court yesterday on a writ of ha-beas corpus and his discharve asked. It was alleged that there were no fraudment representations. The papers snowed a transaction in lots at Com-munipaw. N. J., to which it was claimed the prisoner's which had a valid title. Judge Lawrence took the papers.

The Eight-Hour Movement. A rather interesting case connected with the efforts of the eight-bour class of workmen trying

to coerce ten-hour men to their views and prac-tices was next tried, the party tried being James

H. Heavy, who is in the employment of the

Pourih Avenue Railroad on the improvements at

Seventy-sixth street, on an indictment for shoot-

ing with intent to do injury. The complainant,

ing with intent to do injury. The complainant, who appeared to be a reluctant witness, testified that he was standing on the new wall of the railroad, when the prisoner warned him off. Some words passed between them. Witness remarked that Heavy ought to be thrown into the cut, and fleavy, who was standing about forty yards of, drew a pistol; witness ran away, and prisoner ian after him and fired; witness turned around and prisoner ran away. On cross-examination the complainant admitted he didn't know whether the pistol was loaded with ball or was pointed at him when discharged. He admitted he was not in employment at the time, but was one of the committee of the brickingers organization. The defendant testified that he had his men working at ien hours, and they were annoyed by the eignt-hour men coming there; he ordered the prisoner and another man off the bridge, and ran loward them; they ran off, and he fired his pistol into the air and that was all; the two men had previously talked about throwing him into an open cut; there were some of the complainant's comrades behind and some before him, when complainant cried, "Let us shrow him into the cut." The defendant also stated that several of his men had been intimidated off the works by the society men, and he considered himself in danger when he fired to make the committee men leave the bridge. The court then took a recess, and after recess the prisoner pleaded guity of common assault. Assistant District Attorney Lyon accepted the plea, and Juage Barrett fined the prisoner \$26.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Costs.

Beach vs. Walker.—The motion is granted to the extent of striking out of the reply all of folio three and to "answer" in folio four; also all after "replying" in folio four to and including "further" in same folio; also all of last paragraph of reply;

McCall vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Com-pany.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Larremore.

Kiein vs. Brock.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurer, with leave to detendant to smend on partners of costs.

Grovestein vs. Woodward.—Application denied,

without prejudice.

Heidenbach vs. Reidenbach.—Reference ordered to Mr. Charles Matthews to take proof as to

alimony.

Smith vs. The Babcock Manufacturing Company.—Demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Spyer vs. Senauer.—See memorandum.

MARINE COURT-CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Alker.

Smith vs. Taylor.—Motion granted.
Beeckman vs. Masterson.—Motion granted.
Robitcher vs. Vogl.—Action to vacate order of arrest granted.
Hicks vs. Voorhis.—Motion to open default granted.
Ashmead vs. Bell.—Motion to dismiss complaint

Ashmead vs. Bell.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.
Read vs. Thompson.—Motion denied, with costs, Rinck vs. Furcell.—Motion for judgment for defendant granted.
Hart vs. Faunding (two actions).—Motion for judgment for de endant granted.
Anderson vs. Schwartz.—Judgment for plaintiffs for \$230 and costs.
Hewitt et al. vs. Burke.—Judgment on frivolous

demur et. Francke vs. Schenck .- Order for third party to

pay over money, young vs. Barrow; McAuliffe vs. Paulding; orant vs. The Mayor, &c.; Thatcher vs. The Mayor, &c.; Russ vs. Plass; Legien vs. Darbey.—Motions

Revner vs. Henry.—Motion to vacate order of

arrest denied.
Trevil e vs. Tabregen.—Motion denied,
Tippans vs. Condon.—Bond of receiver approved,
Murpny vs. Milinacat.—Memorandum for coun-

Decisions.

Conviction of a Deputy Sheriff. The case of James Britt, the deputy sheriff, whose trial was commenced on Thursday in this Court, on a charge of committing a heinous assault

Daniel McEvoy pleaded guilty to attempting to snatch a pocketbook containing \$27 from Miss Lina Kitzinger while she was walking through Fitty-eighth street.

John O'Noil pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny in stealing, on the 29th o October, a gold watch worth \$50, the property of Josephine Hany.

The above named prisoners were sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Riley, who was charged with stealing \$60 from the drawer of Wilham Pellenz's store, No. 305 avenue A. pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand farceny. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

George Samuels, who was charged with stealing \$30 worth of jewelry belonging to Prederika Messritzer, pleaded guilty to petit farceny. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Maggie Midd.ecton, charged with atting George Naumann in the hand with a small knife, pleaded guilty to a simple assault. She was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

William Funk, a coy, pleasted guilty to stealing, on the 30th of October, two pistols, worth \$52, the property of Howard Waldo. He was sent to the House of Reiuge. sumed vesterday on the reopening of the Court. Mr. John O. Mott, who had been assigned as the prisoner's counsel, made as strong a defence for him is was possible under the circumstances, but the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. When the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. When the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he replied that he had nothing to say except that he had a wise and children depending on him for support and that he was lame. Judge Barrett in pronouncing sentence told the prisoner that he had been convicted of the most distardly and heimons offence known to the law. He had been well delended. His sole and ingemions counsel, though assigned and working without lee, had desended him with the utmost possible care and fidelty. Although a poor-man the law had thrown the shield of protection over him. He highly commended his counsel for what he had done for him. No man could have done better. A verdict of guilty had been found, however, against him, and he concurred with that verdict, his had committed a crime which was not to be named without leelings of indignation. The extreme penalty was twenty years, but in consideration of his wife and children he would make an atatement of five years in his sentence and sentence him to fifteen years at hard labor in State prison. TOMBS POLICE COURT.

A Doorman Charged With Stealing \$135.

Before Judge Kasmire. Judge Kasmire yesterday morning listened to a

complaint against William Cronin, who is a doorplainant was Sergeant Weston, of the same cinet, who charges that on Thursday night, while he was asleep in the station house, Cronin abstracted from his pants pocket \$135 in national bank notes. He did not leel Cronin taking the money, and made the complaint for the reason that Cronin was the only man to whom suspicion would attach, he being noterious among the men for his petty the tak. After hearing the Sergeant's story the Justice committed Cronin for examination. During the afternoon an examination was had, and, the evidence against Cronin being to the mind of the Court insufficient, he was discharged. The complainant set forth that Cronin had been detected before in petty thefts of tobacco and cigars and the like; but, as this had no direct ocaring on the case at issue, the Court was moved to the concinsion set forth above. cinct, who charges that on Thursday night, while

The Coin Gatherer's Lost Wealth. A hearing in the case of Luther Bryauf, the coin gatherer, vs. Kelly et al., for robbing his house while he was locked up in the Tombs, was had yesterthey bought the umbrellas which Bryant recognized as his, and promised if they were allowed nutil Monday to produce the man from whom they made the purchase. Time was allowed, and if they isn't be produce their witnesses on Monday the papers in the case will go to the District Atorney's office, and Keily and Relly will be july committed for trial. day afternoon. Kelly and his partner claimed that

Hans Jacksen, a Danish sailor, met Mr. Peter Hogiand on Thursday afternoon and that gentleabout ten in the evening they met another man, about ten in the evening tasy met abother man, a friend of logiand, who joined the party. As the three were going down Greenwich street, about twelve o'cleck, Hogiand and his friend began to quarrel, and by the time the party reached Liberty street a fight began. Before Jacksen knew what had happened the men turned on him, knocked him down and strempted to rob him. The timely arrival of Officer Hirsh. Of the Twenty-seventh precinct, saved Jacksen his money, but not a whole skin. At the approach of the officer the men fied, but Hirsh succeeded in catching Hogland, who was committed at the Tomus in delialit of \$1,000 buil to answer the charge of felenious assault and battery.

fle Lives in Brooklyn.

Henry Meiser of No. 1,593 Fulton street, Brook met Miss Annie Pisher. He saw her home, and let in a short while minus \$18. Annie was committed for trial and Henry was sent to the House of Detention.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Wide Awake Officers.

Before Judge Wandell. Sergeant James and Roundsman Horbelt, of the Essex Market Court squad, were riding down town in an East Broadway car about tweive o'clock yesterday. They noticed a large crowd running up Rutgers street, and at the same time a running up Rutgers street, and at the same time a very excited looking man jumped on the car. He took a seat and appeared to have great difficulty in finding his fare, his eye wandering from one door of the car to the other. Alter riding a block he made a sudden move toward the front door, whereupon Sergeant James caught hold of him. He broke away, but Roundsman Horbett had hold of him before he could make ins escape. The prisoner was searched, and in the lining of his coat was found a pooketbook containing \$39 and some small articles of jewelry. In his vest pocket were found the broken links of a gold chain. The pocketbook and its contents were identified by Mrs. Bertha Levi as her property, it was snatched from her on Ludlow street by the prisoner. When brought before Judge Wandell, yesterday alternoon, he gave his name as Joseph Smith, and was committed in \$2,000 ball to answer.

Cigar Burglary. Thomas Murphy was arrested by Officer Buttery, of the Seventh precinct, yesterday morning, near the store of David Biller, No. 1011/2 Division street, with a box of cigars and tobacco worth \$5 in his possession. The goods were stolen from Biller's store. He was held in \$1,000 ball.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT. Wholesale Plunderings.

Before Judge Flammer. In yesterday's Herald was published a full account of the exploits of Joseph Warren, accused

of stealing silver spoons. Yesterday over half a dozen persons appeared before Judge Fiammer and stated that they had been robbed in a similar manner and desired to see the prisoner. As he was already removed to the Tombs they were sent there to identify him, and the attention of the District Attorney was called to the case.

# BROOKLYN COURTS.

Suit Against an Insurance Company Incendiarism the Defence-A Singular Transaction in Brooklyn.

Testerday an important case came up for trial before Judge Gibert, in the Kings County Supreme Court. William J. Bell, assignee of John J. Wer-ner, brought an action against the imperial insurance Company of London to recover \$2,093 20, part of a claim of \$7,500 for loss by fire at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, Brooklyn, on the lith of June, 1870, in Mr. Werner's store. This suit is a test case to decide similar claims against neveral other companies. It was proved on the

trial that Werner had an insurance on his stock nearly firty per cent over its actual value, which had been obtained only a few weeks besore the fire, a portion of which he denied. It was also shown that Mr. Werner went to the insurance agents and asked if the polities would be valid if the premium was not pass. The premiums were not paid, and after the fire Mr. Werner swore his stock was valued at over \$30,000, when, in lact, it was worth only \$17.250 by actual appraisement. It was charged by the defence that toils was a coospiracy poetween Mr. Werner and a man named William Weed to defraud the rompanies. At the time of the fire Weed was found on a shed in the rear of the building, with a broken leg. He could give no clear account of himself, and was indicted, tried and convicted of arson. The indictment was subsequently set aside on the ground of irregularity, and Werner, who was also indicted, was never tried. It was shown that shortly before the fire Weed and Werner put nearly one hundred straw beds in the upper story of the building, which were loand saturated with oil and kerosene, and the ticks cut open with a razer. Weed got a note from Werner just before the fire for \$235, and obtained lewelry for it from Hart Bros. Hart Bros. took the note to Werner and he said it was a good note, and Weed and Werner went to the insurance company together to procure the insurance. All these transactions were shown for the parpose of establishing a conspiracy. Werner made addituat after the fire that his insurance was less than it really was. The losurance agents testified to these facts. Messrs. Baidwin & Stephens, surniture deniers, proved that the whole stock in the store was only about \$17,000 in value. A long list of insurance was nonly about \$17,000 in value. A long list of insurance to great the was a may way responsible for it, while John Lomas, a lawyer, swore that he was in any way responsible for it, while John Lomas, a lawyer, swore that he was a huge conspiracy to deiraud. Mr. Ber gen took just the morning

THE TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL

The Decision of Judge Neitson Appealed from-Moulton Cited to Appear and

Judge Nellson yesterday caused the following order to be flied with the Clerk of the Brooklyn City Court, in pursuance of the decision recently delivered by him in the Tilton-Beecher suit, denying, without costs, the motion for a bill of particu ing, without costs, the motion for a bill of particulars, on the ground that the Court had no power to grant the same, and on the other ground stated.

The counsel for Mr. Beecher claim that Judge Neilson has the power to grant the motion, and have, therefore, served on the lawyers for Mr. Thiton a notice of appeal from the decision to the General Term of the City Court. This pleading will doubtless cause the case to go over for the December ferm of the court.

Mr. Moulton was the recipient of a notice from the District Attorney, Mr. Winslow, to appear in the City Court on Monday next, and plead to the indictments against him for libelling Mr. Beecher and Miss Edna Dean Proctor. The dates for his trials on the indictments will then be fixed.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1874, No. 54. Marsh vs. Whitmere-Appeal from the Circuit Court for Maine.—This is a bill in equity, in which the appellant sought to redeem certain bonds and promissory notes of the Kennebec and pledged by him as collateral security for the services and advances of the appellee in compremising the complainant's debts in Maine. The bill vices and advances of the appellec in compromising the compisionant's debts in Maine. The bit
was beld to be bad and dismissed, because it did
not aver a tender nor coutain a formal offer to pay
whatever might be iound due to the appellec on a
statement of the accounts between them; and the
case is brought here for review, the appellent
claiming want of authority in the appellect o sell
the securities under the contract of baiment. A.
T. Stencawell for appellant; C. Libby for appellec.
No. 56. Mayo et al. vs. Fretton—Error to the
Surgeme Court of Congressions.

preme Court of Pennsylvania.—In this case one Bom executed a mortgage on his property in 1862, and under it the property was sold in 1868. The money being paid into Court for distribution, Fretton appeared before the Auditor and claimed to be paid the amount of a judgment entered against the bankrupt aster the execution of the mortgage under which the sale was made. The assignoes in bankruptoy disputed the claim, alleying Bom's insolveney when the judgment was entered, and that it was well known to Fretton; also that the judgment was given to secure the payment of a prior dest, and to profer Fretton over the other creditors. The verdict was, however, for the judgment creditor, and the case comes here on the questions of lact so raised, Durant and Homer for p.antills in error; Parsons and Parsons for defendant.

# THE NEW YORK NAUTICAL SCHOOL

prospectus just issued by the Committee on the Nautical School of the Board of Education states the objects of the proposed school, its ad-

states the objects of the proposed school, its advantages and its requirements from pupils as follows:—

The main object of the New York Nautical School is to train up and educate American boys to be good seamen for the mercant service. In order to give the intelligent and industrious ample opportunity to rise to the hisbest positions offered by one mercantile marine, and to naminarize all (tooking to the possible contingency of war) with the general duties of men-of-war's men, the discipline and routine of the navy will be observed as far a applicable.

Having passed successfully through the prescribed term, from eighteen monins to two years, according to the apitude of the pupil, each boy will be awarded a certificate bearing his rating and general character, which certificate it is believe, will always insure employment to the possessor. On leaving the school efforts will be made to ootain for the boys boding the school certificales positions on board the best substout of New York, and to this end the active co-operation of the shipowners has been earnestly solicited. Should the reasonable anticipations of the Commissioners be realized, boys returning from their first voyage will be desirous of continuing their studies in practical navigation, so as to quanty the meelves for the position of mate or capitain, to assist all such instruction in practical and theoretical havigation, and such other branches as may be deemed necessary to their advancement, will be given. Boys not under fifteen years of age, having the written consent of their parents or gnardiants, will be received on heard the ship of the provides of the parents of gnardiants, will be received on heard the ship of the provides of the parents of gnardiants, will be carefully examined by a surgeou appointed for the parents of some contered, the boys will be uniformed and supplied with bedding, for the which and ion incidental expenses a moderate charge will be madented on the subject of th

#### PUNERAL OF JOHN ADRIANCE. The funeral of John Adriance took place yester-

day morning from his late residence, No. 125 East in the spacious parlors, by the Rev. Drs. Ormiston, Chambers, Ludlow and Verbi. The remains were Chambers, Ludiow and Verni. The remains were encl sed in a black cloth covered casket, richly silver mounted. Many handsome floral offerings were placed on and around the casket, the gits of so towing friends, among them being a massive broken command a wreath, inside of which a cro's was beautifully executed with violets. Among those attending the innerstwere many legal practimeners and members of the Historical Society. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Barnes. Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Oakier, Frentice, Towle, Monroe. Briggs and van Vecnten. When the services had concluded the remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for informent, followed by a long cortège of mourning carriages filled with iriends and relatives of the deceased.

# HAWAII.

The Reciprocity Treaty Negotiations with the United States To Be Renewed.

Ristory of the International Diplomacy in this Direction-What Has Been Accomplished-The King of the Sandwich Islands to Superintend His Commissioners in Washington.

As another effort is to be made to secure what we are pleased to call a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, it may be well to consider the several attempts which have been already made and to jot down a few figures essential to an intelligent consideration of the question.

THE PIRST EFFORT was made by Mr. Jarves, appointed Commissione by King Kamenamena III. in October, 1848, who entered into negotiations with the then Cuited States Secretary of State, James Buchanan, the result being a signi fathure on our part.

A SECOND ATTEMPT,
Mr. Clayton being Secretary of State, and again failed. In July, 1855, Kamehameha IV., baving ascended the turone in 1854, was pleased to appoint Chief Justice Wm. L. Lee as a Commissioner to make ANOTHER REPORT.

He succeeded in winning the consent of Secretary of State W. L. Marcy, and a treaty was negotiated and signed, only to fall, however, before the Senate.

In 1863 Kamehameha V. ascended the Hawaiian throne, and early in 1864 he was pleased to ap-point Chief Justice Elisha H. Alien as a commissioner to make

upon the obdurate hearted Americans. Mr. Allen opened negotiations upon the basis of the Lee and Marcy treaty; but Secretary of State Seward had too much on his hands at that time, and again we were disappointed.

In 1867 Kamenameha V. sent a member of his Cabinet-C. C. Harris-who succeeded in obtain-ing the signature of the American Commissionerpassed upon by the Hawaiian Legislative Assem bly, but refused by the United States Senate. Nothing daunted, although five times requeed, Mr. Hairis returned home, and another member of the Hawalian Cabinet-Dr. J. Mott Smith-was sent on to

CONTINUE THE NEGOTIATIONS
in 1868, but only to tail, as all his predecessors had done. Messrs. Grimes and Fessenden, of the

Senate, carried too many guns in the opposition to the project.

THE LATEST EPFORT.

Now, in 1874, King Kalakaua has determined to make another effort, and has appointed as Commissioner his Chancellor, Elisha H. Alien, and a member of his Privy Council, Hon. H. A. Carter, for that purpose. It is understood here that Mr. Fish is quite favorably disposed, and that General Scoffeld is a pronounced supporter of our claims so that we may reasonably expect "to walk over the course;" but lest we might not take every precaution His Majesty Kalakaua has decided to visit Washington in December, to supplement the efforts of his commissioners. In the discussion of the Harris-Accook treaty before our Legislative Assembly, Mr. S. H. Phillips, His Majesty's Minister of Finance, stated that our sugar crop then amounted from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of pounds per year, and if the treaty was ratified by the United States, it would save to our planters from \$450,000 to \$400,000 a year, a sum worth any amount of importuning for oil our part. Just what advantages the United States were to derive we have never dilated upon, although we understand them as rather indirect and remote than otherwise.

never dilated upon, although we understand them as rather indirect and remote than otherwise.

THE HAWAHAN TERRITORY—ITS RESOURCES.
I shall now present some statistics, the consideration of which may be useful in coming to a conclusion upon what is to us a momentous question. The area and population of the islands are as indicase:

Acres. Fopular Maria 2,600,000
Maul 200,000
Maul 350,000
Kaua 350,000
Kaua 350,000
Kaua 350,000
Kaua 100,000
Lama 100,000
Millau 70,000
Kaboolawe 30,000
Kaboolawe 100,000
Kaboolawe 100,000

Seventy per cent of revenue to pay the saintes of officials.

CHIEF EXPORTS.

Sugar—In 1863 the crep reached 5, 292, 121 pounds, which increased in 1864 to 10,414,441 pounds and in 1865 to 15,000,000 pounds, since which there has been a steady gain, despite the want of labor and capital, intil, in 1873, the crop was 23,129,101 pounds. The crop for the current year will reach 25,000,000 pounds, while the crop for 1875 promises to reach 20,000,000 pounds. All that we need to put as upon a sure and independent footing is capital. With this in hand the question of a libor supply will be settled; that is, it Japan and Cama can be coaxed into opening their doors to us. The crop of

Tallow—in 1871 the export was 185,240 pounds; 1872, 485,978 pounds, and in 1873, 699,855 pounds.

PRODUCS.

We have large tracts of land upon which cattle and goats road. Stock raising is decidedly looking up, and the increase in hides, skins and tallow promises well.

Wool—in 1871 the clip amounted to 471,708 bounds; 1872, 288,526 pounds; 1873, 322,507 pounds.

This crop might be increased to any extent but for your tatiff.

Value of domestic exports in 1864 was...\$1,113,328 Value of domestic exports in 1873 was...\$1,725,507—showing a slow but steady gain in the lace of all difficulties.

RETURNS OF IMPORTATIONS.

These show a gradual failing off. Consumers are decreasing, and the wants of the natives are limited, owing to the small wages paid by sugar planters. Time was when our ports were crolled with shipping for four months of the year, when able-bodied men could obtain \$1 a day for their lator, while those who went whaling could count on \$200 a year for their services. This made trade lively, for import burns in the average natives.

nand; he has no idea of accumulating. Now the demand for shipping labor is quite limited.

1850 1850 1872 1872 1870 1.457,011

1850 1.986,227 1873 1.457,011

1851 1.465,834

The funportations for the current year will be smaller yet, and must continue to decrease for some time to come. The native has no money for luxuries, the measionaries and pastors all over the islands complain of a want of pecuniary support from their parishes. Perhaps when we have the treaty and money down more freally into the coffers of the sugar planters the native laborer will be in turn supported; or will the horizontal his gains for the importation of degraded Cooke gain;

King Ralakana, of the Sandwick Islands, Preparing for His Visit to America.

The all-absorbing topic of the past month has been the contemplated visit of H.s Majesty King Kalakana to the United States. By the last mail the American Minister was instructed to place the United States ship-of-war Benicia at His Majesty's disposal for the voyage to San Francisco, where he is to be received by General Scofield, who will encort His Majesty across the continent. His Ma-jesty has accepted the offer of the vessel, and she is fixed for November 15, but a delay is already spoken of to the 18th.

It will be remembered that when King Sunallio expressed a wish to visit the United States the natives petitioned him not to leave his native natives petationed him not to leave his native shores. As yet I cannot learn that the natives have expressed any is sing t uching the present King's movements, although it has been reported that the natives of Hi-o were signing a petition in lavor of his visit. If this is the case the sagar planters are, no doubt, the prime movers, as they ocaire that His Majesty should go to Washington to supplement the efforts of the Commissioners for the Reciprocity treaty. The arrangement now made is that His Majesty shall be accompanied by the Governor of Oatu, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the army, John O. Dominis; the Governor of Main, John M. Kapena, and Mr. E. M. Mayor, His Majesty's private secretary.

A TRAITOR CONVICTED—FIRST CASE OF HIGH TRRASON.

A TRAITOR CONVICTED -PHRST CASE OF HIGH TRRASON.

We have had our first trial for treason. One of
the Queenites checulated a petition for signatures,
audressed to the Franch Commissioner, asking
that a French vessel be summoned to these
islands to assist in putting Queen Emma upon the
throne. The poor leilow evidently had no idea
of the gravity of the offence he was committing,
and it is a question whether he was not the agent
of more cautions malcontents. The trial resulted
in a verdict ofguilty, rendered by a jury of his own
countrymen, and sentence of death has been
passed upon him. The general opinion is, however, that to bang him would be an outrage.

THE LECTURE SEASON. A .- SPECIAL LECTURES EVERY NIGHT AT 8

A. o'clock at the New York Museum of Anatomy, 613

Broadway, between Houston and B occker streets. A 7 8 THIS EVENING—A LECTURE ON NERVOUS Debility and Special Diseases at Dr. Kahn's Maseum. Penember the address 638 Broadway, near Fourth street. The largest and most magnificent museum in the world. Admission 55c.

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AT TERRIBLE RACRIFICE IF PURCHASED THIS A Saturday—\$200 cash for largely stocked Grocery, with described Fixtures; obeap rent; great bargain. Call immediately on landlord, in tailors store, 746 First avenue.

DRUG STORE WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PHY-of a paying drug store; receptures given. Address, as once, William, Heraid office.

FOR SALE—VERY NICE MEAT AND VEGETABLE Market, with Horse, Wagon and Harness; now do-ing a good husmess; will be soid cheap. Inquire at #8 Falton street, one door from Grand svenue, Brooklyn. FOR SALE.—THE READY MADE STOCK OF THE did established Clothing store, 389 Hudson street, will be said low, together with Fixtures and Lease, as parties intend giving up that branch of the business. Apply as above.

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Ton Third avenue, in Korkville, long and favorably
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sold at a barram, in consequence of the lineas of the
proprietor. Aprily to K. R. HEALY, its East Thirtylird street, or at No. 5 Amily street.

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P corner stores, one Liquor and one Oyster and Liquor store; on leading avenues; on account of the continued poor health of the owner. For particular-apply to J. H. & H. WELLBROCK, 63 Vescy street, N. Y. FOR SALE-ONE OF THE BEST SAMPLE AND bilinari rooms in New York, or will take a vount man, with a small capital, as partner; satisfactory res-dux for selling. For further particulars inquire of JAS, DAVIS, Jr., No. 68 warren street, New York PIXTURES OF A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.

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Bereid Uptown Brauch office.

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A Post office box 241.

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